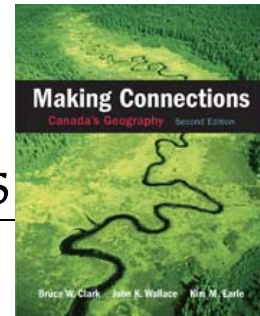


Physical Geography – Landforms



- 1) Read Chapter 12 in *Making Connections*. Check your understanding of this topic by defining the terms in **bold letters** that appear throughout this chapter. It is important to understand these terms in order to utilize them correctly throughout this unit of the course. If you would like an official definition for each term, they are listed in the glossary at the back of the textbook.
- 2) Canadian landscapes have been the subject of many famous paintings over the years.
 - a) Study each of the paintings and briefly summarize their descriptions on pages 126-129.
 - b) Map their locations below by figure number (i.e., Figure 12-1 is #1).
 - c) For letters A, B, C, and D on the map below, describe briefly what that landscape might look like if you were to paint it.



A –

B –

C –

D –

- 3) Study the Landform Regions map on page 130 and complete the activities explained in the beige box below it.

- 4) The physical foundation of Canada is the **Canadian Shield**. Read all about it on pages 130-133 of your text and then answer the questions below.
 - a) Why is the Canadian Shield also referred to as the Precambrian Shield?
 - b) Describe the effects of glaciers on the land's surface material, such as soil, rocks, and gravel.
 - c) Describe the effects of glaciers on the drainage of the Shield.
 - d) The natural beauty, the minerals, the rivers, and the forests are the economic backbone of the Shield. Have each of these resources aided in the economic development of this region?
 - e) On an outline map of Canada, draw the borders of the Canadian Shield.
- 5) The large majority of Canada's population lives in **lowlands**. Read about them on pages 134-138 of your text and then answer the questions below.
 - a) How was the sedimentary rock that underlies the lowlands formed?
 - b) Parts of the southern portion of Canada's Interior Plains are often called "Canada's breadbasket". Why?
 - c) What separates the Great Lakes Lowlands from the St. Lawrence Lowlands? Where does this occur and what is the appearance of this area?
 - d) Why are the five great lakes of Ontario and the four main lakes in Manitoba smaller than they were in the glacial period? Why did the lakes not disappear completely?
 - e) On the same outline map of Canada from the previous question, mark the three different lowland regions of Canada.
- 6) The **highlands** are the most dramatic and visually stunning features Canada has to offer. Read about them on pages 139-142 of your text and then answer the questions below.
 - a) What is it about the composition of the Appalachian Mountains that led them to become so rounded and smooth?
 - b) Why does the Appalachian region have many excellent harbours?
 - c) Describe the composition and appearance of the Innuitian Mountains.
 - d) Why are the Western Cordillera mountains so tall and jagged?
 - e) On the same outline map of Canada from the previous two questions, mark the three different highland regions of Canada. Add all of the usual map essentials and keep this map in your notebook for easy reference... you've just created a map showing the Landform Regions of Canada!
- 7) Briefly explain how "Canada is an east-west country trying to survive in a north-south continent".